

How a Submarine Stalked the Lusitania.
Full description of actual workings of Germany's undersea warfare—How it was possible to sink the big liner.
In next Sunday's SUN.

The Sun.

THE WEATHER FORECAST.
Fair to-day and to-morrow; cool and cool; moderate northerly winds.
Highest temperature yesterday, 73; lowest, 56.
Detailed weather, mail and other reports on page 12.

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BARNES SAYS ROOSEVELT DID NOT TELL TRUTH

Albany Man Denies Colonel's Charge of Being Corrupt Leader.

HAD NO DEAL WITH MURPHY AS ALLEGED

BRUCE, May 13.—Mr. Barnes of Albany took into his own hands to-day the task of withering the prestige of Theodore Roosevelt.

He marshalled his reminiscences of the ex-President not only for the purpose of winning cash satisfaction for an alleged libel but for the purpose, clearly understood, of permanently destroying the political influence of his adversary.

He spoke quite obviously not only to the jury but to the people of the United States.

In three hours of testimony he so positively contradicted every essential statement made by Col. Roosevelt that only one conclusion was to be formed by Justice, jurors and all of his hearers. Either Mr. Barnes was testifying falsely or Col. Roosevelt had had small use for the truth when he was on the stand.

Answering the Colonel's testimony point by point Mr. Barnes asserted that Roosevelt as President in 1903 had urged the necessity of defeating the Harle-Agnew race-track anti-gambling bill because August Belmont's interests had to be considered and that Roosevelt had sent him to Belmont to see what could be done.

Denies His Domination.
Mr. Barnes declared that he had never dominated the Republican party and that Col. Roosevelt had been the dominating leader from the first Hughes convention of 1906 to the Stinson convention of 1910.

The witness denied that he had ever confided to Roosevelt the theory that the Republican party must accept bipartisan corporation campaign contributions and must protect the contributors in their special interests.

He denied that he had ever discussed with Roosevelt the issues between Senator Platt and Roosevelt because, as he commented grimly, there weren't any issues between Roosevelt and Platt. He emphatically denied that he had ever told Roosevelt that the people, the riff-raff, "should not be allowed to have a voice in their own government."

He denied that he had ever said to Roosevelt that campaign contributions of any sort must be accepted because the government could not be run without party organizations and party organizations could not exist without bosses and bosses could not exist without money.

Mr. Barnes also repudiated any conversations mentioned by Col. Roosevelt as admissions of corrupt leadership. And he favored the jury with a clear and precise summary of his own political philosophy.

These were outstanding and impressive refutations in Mr. Barnes's testimony, refutations which establish the great question of the trial, the truth, Col. Roosevelt or Mr. Barnes? Upon that one question, which towers high in the mass and jumble of evidence, the determination of the case will swing.

Barnes Shows Self-Control.
Mr. Barnes approached his task without excitement, without anger, with no obvious hatred. These emotions seemed to have worked away from him in his long weeks of waiting for the trial to be heard.

The man had changed marvelously over night. Yesterday he was morose, irritable, unapproachable, as he had been all through the ordeal of accusation and indignation. To-day he was cheerful, self-controlled and with a smile and gay salute for any passerby. It was as clear as sunlight that Mr. Barnes was enjoying himself and was anxious to speak out in his own defence.

Rarely has such an interesting contest been seen in a court room than that which existed between the recent hearing and behavior upon the witness stand of Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Barnes. They had in common one emphatic physical distinction and one impressive mental characteristic.

They are big men, the most stalwart and muscularly powerful of any in the trial. Both possess an extraordinary personality—the faculty of making commonplaces and old stories colorful and newly vital; but there the resemblance ended.

The Colonel was clamorous, resolute, uncontrollable, loquacious. Mr. Barnes was calm, restrained, soft spoken, laconic. The Colonel's testimony expanded like a shrill trumpet. Mr. Barnes's testimony fell like the gentle rains of spring.

The Colonel questioned the court, admonished the lawyers, harangued the jury. Mr. Barnes followed the guidance of Mr. Ivins in every particular, seldom spoke directly toward the jury, conversed his words as if every one was listening and had the manner of one who quietly dictates brief business letters.

Where the Colonel rebelled and roared in the business of testifying Mr. Barnes showed a trace of embarrassment and a suggestion of regret, as if the whole business was distasteful.

Barnes Takes the Stand.
Mr. Barnes was called to the stand last before noon. Mr. Ivins, after discharging several minor witnesses, directed toward his client.

"All right, I'm ready at any time," said Mr. Barnes, quite audibly. He arose and walked briskly to the witness stand. He answered, however, toward him with the pleasant smile of greeting that the Justice gives every witness.

The jurors stirred in their seats. The buzz of the court room died to nothing. Life had come back to the case. Interest had been revitalized by another big personal element.

GARTER ROLL DEGERMANIZED.

George V. Deletes Names of Two Kaisers and Other Enemies.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.
LONDON, May 13.—The College of Arms announces that King George has directed that the following names be struck from the roll of Knights of the Garter:

The Emperor of Austria, the German Emperor, the King of Wurtemberg, the German Crown Prince, the Grand Duke of Hesse, Prince Henry of Prussia, the Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha and the Duke of Cumberland.

HEAR VON TIRPITZ HAS QUIT.

Copenhagen Dispatch Says Lusitania Sinking Caused Resignation.

The New York American prints this morning the following despatch from Copenhagen:

"It is reported here that Admiral von Tirpitz has resigned because of a disagreement with the German Admiralty over the sinking of the Lusitania."

DR. WHITE FOR COLLEGE ARMY.

Educator Urges Military Drill in the Colleges.

ITHACA, May 13.—"The best thing in this institution [Cornell] for the young man is military training," said Dr. Andrew D. White, ex-Ambassador to Germany and first president of Cornell, at a banquet to the university cadet corps, which has just passed its annual inspection and won high praise from the United States army officer who conducted the tests.

Dr. White declared that he hoped military drill would continue at Cornell and other universities. He said: "I would have a nation of men who are peaceable but who are ready for war. We are plunged into relations not only with Europe but with the Pacific world and we must be in a position so that we can have peace, even if we must fight."

RAIDERS IN MEDITERRANEAN.

British Offer Reward for Information of German Submarines.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.
LONDON, May 13.—German submarines have appeared in the Mediterranean, according to a despatch to a news agency from Athens.

No details are given, but it is stated that the British Legation there has published a warning, adding a reward of £500 (\$2,500) for information which will aid the Admiralty in locating them.

CANT ADVERTISE LIQUOR.

Alabama Court So Decides Under the Denison Law.

MOBILE, May 13.—The Supreme Court handed down a decision to-day declaring unconstitutional the Denison anti-advertising liquor law.

The court's decision affirms the judgment of Judge Safford Berney of the Mobile Law and Equity court in granting an injunction restraining the Mobile Item from publishing liquor advertisements in violation of the Denison law. It reverses the decision of Judge J. H. Miller of the Birmingham City Court in refusing to grant an injunction restraining W. C. Delaney, a news dealer in Birmingham, from selling papers containing liquor advertisements.

The court discussed only the Delaney case in its decision, dismissing the Item case by reference to the former.

RIOT OVER LUSITANIA.

Remington Arms Co. Employees Fight—Several Seriously Hurt.

HINGHAMPORT, Conn., May 13.—While a rush order for 4,000 cases of ammunition to replace those lost when the Lusitania was torpedoed, was being packed at the plant of the Remington Arms Company in this city to-day, feeling over the sinking of the liner and the war in general precipitated a riot.

Crowbars, shovels and ammunition boxes were used when English speaking workmen were attacked by Hungarian laborers.

The foreman of the gang, Frank Devitt, was being beaten with a crowbar when he was rescued by Major Louis Herrmann of the Connecticut National Guard. He was taken to the Emergency Hospital with a deep gash in his head and several bruises.

Nicholas Neary, another workman, was beaten with a shovel, but was rescued. The foreign born fighters were repulsed finally and fled from the plant.

SIX HURT AT FIRE.

Firemen Struck by Falling Wall in \$300,000 Newark Blaze.

NEWARK, N. J., May 14.—Fire early this morning destroyed the George Stenzel leather manufacturing plant at Pennsylvania Railroad avenue and Weston avenue, in the Waverly section of the city. It is believed the loss will reach \$300,000.

The plant consists of several four story brick buildings and employs about 200 men. Deputy Chief M. P. McBerthelme and five firemen were caught under a falling rear wall. All were severely injured and were rushed to hospitals.

NEW AMERICANS LECTURED.

Judge Tells Them Sole Allegiance Must Be to United States.

Twelve Italians, five Russians, two Germans, two Austrians, one Englishman and one Swede were admitted to citizenship in the United States District Court, Brooklyn, yesterday.

Judge Charles E. Clark delivered this brief lecture to the new citizens: "I want you to understand that a solemn act you are performing in swearing allegiance to our Government. And in view of recent events I am anxious to impress on your minds all the more carefully that in taking this oath you are leaving behind you all thought of allegiance to the countries from which you are come."

WILSON CALLS A HALT ON SUBMARINE ATTACKS ON ALL TRADE SHIPS; GERMANY MUST MAKE AMENDS

President Wilson's Note to the German Government

The Secretary of State to the American Ambassador at Berlin:
PLEASE call on the Minister of Foreign Affairs and after reading to him this communication, leave with him a copy.

In view of recent acts of the German authorities in violation of American rights on the high seas, which culminated in the torpedoing and sinking of the British steamship Lusitania on May 7, 1915, by which over one hundred American citizens lost their lives, it is clearly wise and desirable that the Government of the United States and the Imperial German Government should come to a clear and full understanding as to the grave situation which has resulted.

The sinking of the British passenger steamer Falaba by a German submarine on March 28, through which Leon C. Thrasher, an American citizen, was drowned; the attack on April 28 on the American vessel Cushing by a German aeroplane; the torpedoing on May 1 of the American vessel Gulfight by a German submarine, as a result of which two or more American citizens met their death; and, finally, the torpedoing and sinking of the steamship Lusitania, constitute a series of events which the Government of the United States has observed with growing concern, distress and amazement.

Recalling the humane and enlightened attitude hitherto assumed by the Imperial German Government in matters of international right and particularly with regard to the freedom of the seas; having learned to recognize the German views and the German influence in the field of international obligation as always engaged upon the side of justice and humanity; and having understood the instructions of the Imperial German Government to its naval commanders to be upon the same plane of humane action prescribed by the naval codes of other nations, the Government of the United States was loath to believe—it cannot now bring itself to believe—that these acts, so absolutely contrary to the rules, the practices, and the spirit of modern warfare, could have the countenance or sanction of that great Government.

It feels it to be its duty, therefore, to address the Imperial German Government concerning them with the utmost frankness and in the earnest hope that it is not mistaken in expecting action on the part of the Imperial German Government which will correct the unfortunate impressions which have been created and vindicate once more the position of that Government with regard to the sacred freedom of the sea.

The Government of the United States has been apprised that the Imperial German Government considered themselves to be obligated by the extraordinary circumstances of the present war and the measures adopted by their adversaries in seeking to cut Germany off from all commerce, to adopt methods of retaliation which go much beyond the ordinary methods of warfare at sea, in the proclamation of a war zone from which they have warned neutral ships to keep away.

This Government has already taken occasion to inform the Imperial German Government that it cannot admit the adoption of such measures or such a warning of danger, to operate as in any degree an abbreviation of the rights of American shipmasters or of American citizens bound on lawful errands as passengers on merchant ships of belligerent nationality; and that it must hold the Imperial German Government to a strict accountability for any infringement of these rights, intentional or incidental.

It does not understand the Imperial German Government to question those rights. It assumes, on the contrary, that the Imperial German Government accept as of course the rule that the lives of non-combatants, whether they be of neutral citizenship or citizens of one of the nations at war, cannot lawfully or rightfully be put in jeopardy by the capture or destruction of an unarmed merchantman, and recognize also, as all other nations do, the obligation to take the usual precaution of visit and search to ascertain whether a suspected merchantman is in fact of belligerent nationality or is in fact carrying contraband of war under a neutral flag.

Rules of Justice Broken.
The Government of the United States therefore desires to call the attention of the Imperial German Government with the utmost earnestness to the fact that the objection to their present method of attack against the trade of their enemies lies in the practical impossibility of employing submarines in the destruction of commerce without disregarding those rules of fairness, justice and humanity which all modern opinion regards as imperative.

It is practically impossible for the officers of a submarine to visit a merchantman at sea and examine her papers and cargo. It is practically impossible for them to make a prize of her; and if they cannot put a prize crew on board of her they cannot sink her without leaving her crew and all on board of her to the mercy of the sea in her small boats. These facts, it is understood, the Imperial German Government frankly admit.

We are informed that in the instances of which we have spoken, time enough for even that poor measure of safety was not given and in at least two of the cases cited not so much as a warning was received. Manifestly submarines cannot be used against merchantmen, as the last few weeks have shown, without an inevitable violation of many sacred principles of justice and humanity.

American citizens act within their indisputable rights in taking their ships and in travelling wherever their legitimate business calls them upon the high seas, and exercise those rights in what should be the well justified confidence that their lives will not be endangered by acts done in clear violation of universally acknowledged international obligations and certainly in the confidence that their own Government will sustain them in the exercise of their rights.

Warning to the People.
There was recently published in the newspapers of the United States, I regret to inform the Imperial German Government, a formal warning purporting to come from the Imperial German Embassy at Washington addressed to the people of the United States and stating in effect that any citizen of the United States who exercised his right of free travel upon the seas would do so at his peril if his journey should take him within the zone of waters within which the Imperial German navy was using submarines against the commerce of Great Britain and France, notwithstanding the respectful but very earnest protest of his Government, the Government of the United States.

I do not refer to this for the purpose of calling the attention of the Imperial German Government at this time to the surprising irregularity of a communication from the Imperial German Embassy at Washington addressed to the people of the United States through the newspapers, but only for the purpose of pointing out that no warning that an unlawful and inhuman act will be committed can possibly be accepted as an excuse or palliation for that act or as an abatement of the responsibility for its commission.

Long acquainted as this Government has been with the character of the Imperial German Government and with the high principles of equity by which they have in the past been actuated and guided, the Government of the United States cannot believe that the commanders of the vessels which committed these acts of lawlessness did so except under a misapprehension of the orders issued by the Imperial German naval authorities.

Expresses Disavowal of Acts.
It takes it for granted that, at least within the practical possibilities of every such case, the commanders even of submarines were expected to do nothing that would involve the lives of non-combatants or the safety of neutral ships, even at the cost of falling of their object of capture or destruction. It confidently expects, therefore, that the Imperial German Government will disavow the acts of which the Government of the United States complains, that they will make reparation, so far as reparation is possible, for injuries which are without measure, and that they will take immediate steps to prevent the recurrence of anything so obviously subversive of the principles of warfare for which the Imperial German Government have in the past so wisely and so firmly contended.

The Government and people of the United States look to the Imperial German Government for just, prompt and enlightened action in this vital matter with the greater confidence because the United States and Germany are bound together not only by special ties of friendship but also by the explicit stipulations of the treaty of 1828 between the United States and the Kingdom of Prussia.

Expressions of regret and offers of reparation in case of the destruction of neutral ships sunk by mistake, while they may satisfy international obligations, if no loss of life results, cannot justify or excuse a practice the natural and necessary effect of which is to subject neutral nations and neutral persons to new and immeasurable risks.

The Imperial German Government will not expect the Government of the United States to omit any word or any act necessary to the performance of its sacred duty of maintaining the rights of the United States and its citizens and of safeguarding their free exercise and enjoyment.

WASHINGTON, May 13, 1915.

U. S. Will Omit No Word or Act to See That This Demand Is Carried Out

Washington Views Situation With the Gravest Concern, as It Is Believed Kaiser Will Refuse to Comply With Request.

SINKING WITHOUT WARNING BREAKS RULES OF HUMANITY

Disavowal of Lusitania and Other Disasters, Reparation "So Far as Possible" for Them Also Demanded by President.

WASHINGTON, May 13.—Germany must abandon her entire submarine programme against merchant vessels if she is fully to satisfy the stand taken by President Wilson in the note sent to Berlin to-day.

Statements in the note amount virtually to the insistence that German submarines be used only against war vessels.

She must disavow the Lusitania and other outrages upon American life and property of which the United States complains.

She must make reparation, "so far as reparation is possible" for injuries which are without measure, and she must take "immediate steps" to prevent a recurrence of the attacks on the American flag and on American lives and American vessels.

No doubt exists here tonight of the difficulty of the position in which this note places Germany.

Nothing less than a repudiation of all she has done and abandonment of practically of all she hopes to do with submarines against merchantmen and an admission that she has violated the laws of nations and humanity will enable Germany entirely to meet the views so earnestly communicated to her by the United States.

Danger of a Break.
The possibility that Germany may not be able to do this consistently with her conception of national honor constitutes the greatest danger to the continuance of friendly relations between the two Governments.

Stripped of its diplomatic dress, the President's note carries not only the demands but a threat. Stress is laid upon the expectation of the United States for prompt action, and as regards the most important demand, that of guarantees for the future, "immediate steps" are required.

Finally, the plain intimation is conveyed that the note itself is not all Germany must expect if any action is not forthcoming. The exact words of the President's warning are:

The Imperial German Government will not expect the Government of the United States to omit any word or act necessary to the performance of its sacred duty of maintaining the rights of the United States and of safeguarding their free exercise and enjoyment.

More Than Reparation.
The demands for reparation, disavowal and assurances as to the future have been regarded as the least that the United States could present to Germany. To them, however, President Wilson has indirectly added another, amounting practically to a summons to Germany to give up her submarine programme as directed against merchantmen.

"Manifestly," says the President, "submarines cannot be used against merchantmen, as the last few weeks have shown, without an inevitable violation of many sacred principles of justice and humanity."

This advanced stand by President Wilson is of the greatest importance for the future as well as for the present crisis, as it commits the United States definitely against any use of submarines as commerce destroyers in time of war.

Throughout the President's note is maintained on a high level. It is phrased in an entirely friendly spirit, but behind its politeness and diplomatic compliments stand clearly outlined the redress which the United States expects from Germany and the determination of the Administration to hold Germany by action if necessary to an accounting for the outrages upon American life.

The President seeks to appeal directly to the conscience of the German people, recalling to their minds their previous record as upholders of the right and of justice. Through his appeal he seeks to bring them back to the observance of the laws of nations and of humanity.

Harder for Germans.
The very exalted plane on which the President makes his appeal, however, is likely to make it all the more difficult for Germany fully to accede to his demands in this connection. This was the only criticism voiced against the note here tonight. Many feared that seeking to make it easier for the German Government to yield by assuming that the attacks complained of "could not have the countenance or sanction of that Government" really added to the difficulties of Germany.

The German official and unofficial warnings and the German Government's statement of last Monday blaming Great Britain for the Lusitania disaster already have put Germany in the light of virtually having admitted responsibility for the act, if not for its consequences. It is feared here that the reluctance the President expresses to believe that the

German Government did direct these acts will make it relatively more difficult for Germany to acknowledge her responsibility for them.

What will be the results of this note, freighted with so many possibilities for the United States, can of course be only a matter of conjecture here tonight. No official statement has been given in Washington of the German attitude toward the demands, but it is known that persons who are in close touch with the Kaiser's opinion fear that the Kaiser's advisers will not find it consistent with national honor to accede to all the demands of the United States.

Won't Change Plans.
There is little doubt that they will offer money reparation, and possibly satisfaction of another character, but the demand for a disavowal of responsibility and a complete change of the German submarine programme was such that it will admittedly be most difficult for Germany to yield.

In the event of Germany failing to meet the demands of this Government it seems likely that a severing of diplomatic relations must result. After that the situation will be just as serious as Germany cares to imagine. If there is war it will be on the initiative of Germany. The President and his advisers have determined to do everything reasonably possible to preserve peace.

There is no doubt here that the American note was framed with the view of rendering a service not only to the interests of the United States, but the entire civilized world. The breadth of view expressed in the note, its foundation on the great principles of civilization's laws, instead of solely on the rules of international law, are accepted here as evidencing the spirit which actuates the President and his advisers in going to the lengths of the note sent to-day.

They are known to feel that this moment has afforded the United States a supreme opportunity for service to the civilized world. Its position as the greatest and strongest neutral, they feel, requires that it does not shrink from the performance of this duty, even at the risk of a break with Germany.

Must Take Consequences.
The action taken today is regarded as what is right for the United States to do. The consequences, whatever they may be, must be accepted by the Government and the American people in the same spirit of devotion to the common cause of civilization and law.

The note contains in addition to its appeal to Germany for an observance of the laws she has previously upheld, a statement which constitutes a strong rebuke to the German Ambassador here for the publication of his warning advertisement.

The attention of the German Government is called to the "irregularity

HALDANE INDORSES CONSCRIPTION PLAN

Tells House of Lords Compulsory Service May Be Needed to Win War.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.
LONDON, May 13.—Hints given by Lord Kitchener and other members of the government that the British Government has been seriously considering the adoption of compulsory military service were endorsed by Lord Haldane in a speech in the House of Lords this afternoon in which he said:

"We are fighting for a cause which is a nation and even though we may think that in times of peace a voluntary system of military service is satisfactory we may find that we must reconsider the situation in the light of the tremendous necessities with which the nation is confronted. [Cheers.]

"We are fighting for a cause which becomes more and more clear every day. We ought to be prepared to lay down everything we possess for that cause. That being so there can be no question of principle against the larger consideration. Although we are not face to face with the problem at present I think it may come. But it is well that it should be remembered that our voluntary system has given us an army which for quality compares with anything that can be put into the field. One hesitates before one considers in a practical way whether it has failed on the question of quantity."

Lord Lansdowne expressed great satisfaction at Lord Haldane's announcement. He said many members had long felt that such a statement ought to be made. He hoped that the announcement indicated that the Government is giving its attention to the grave problem involved.

Italian Cabinet Quits; Neutralists See Triumph

Resignations of Premier Salandra and His Ministers Are Offered to King Victor Emmanuel—Rome Believes Warlike Attitude Will Be Abandoned.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.
ROME, May 13.—Premier Salandra presented this evening to the King his resignation and that of the entire Cabinet on the ground that the Cabinet has not the unanimous support of the constitutional parties of the country in its international policy.

An official note announcing the Ministerial crisis says the King has reserved his decision as to whether the resignations will be accepted.

It is believed here that the action of the Cabinet will mean the abandonment of Italy's warlike attitude toward Austria. The neutralists, followers of ex-Premier Giolitti, see in the decision of the "war Cabinet" the triumph of their cause.

It is expected that Signor Giolitti will be the next Premier.

The Salandra Cabinet dates from November, although Signor Salandra had been Premier since March 17, 1914, following the resignation of the Giolitti Ministry. On October 21 last the entire Cabinet resigned as the result of a crisis precipitated by the refusal of Signor Rubini, Minister of Finance, to approve expenditures for war preparation unless the revenue was increased by new taxes. Premier Salandra insisted that preparations for war be undertaken at any cost and that the deficit be remedied later.

King Victor Emmanuel at once entrusted to Signor Salandra the task of forming a new Cabinet. Baron Sidney Sonnino, himself twice Premier of Italy and a statesman of pronounced British

LORD DEFREYNE, ONCE U. S. SOLDIER, KILLED

Fifth of Line and Brother. Both in Same Regiment. Fall in Battle.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.
LONDON, May 13.—It is officially announced that Lord De Freyne, the fifth Baron and Captain in the Third Battalion of the South Wales Borderers, and his brother, the Hon. George Philip, Lieutenant in the same regiment, have been killed in battle.

Lord De Freyne served as an enlisted man in the United States army in the Philippines. He succeeded to the title in 1913.

Lord De Freyne, who was born in 1875, was the Hon. Arthur Reginald when in 1906 he resigned his commission as Lieutenant in the Royal Fusiliers. He came to New York and enlisted as a private in the Eighth United States Infantry.

There had been some family trouble. He had married the daughter of an innkeeper a short time before, and his father, the fourth Baron, had cut off his allowance, with the threat of entirely disinheriting him. Then, too, the marriage was not altogether happy. The young man came to this country, enlisted and went to the Philippines when the Eighth Infantry did its tour of duty in the islands.

After his term of enlistment expired the young nobleman became a trader on the island of Mindanao and he was engaged there when his father died in 1913. He returned to his ancestral home and castle in Ireland, came into about \$700,000 and found himself engaged in a lawsuit with his wife. There was a separation and later a divorce.

HUDSON RIVER DAY LINE STARTS today from New York tomorrow from Albany, see steamboat page for leaving time.

Italy's Attitude to Be Officially Announced Shortly.
Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.
ROME, May 13.—Fifteen printers, sworn to secrecy, are locked up in the Italian Foreign Office, where they are working overtime on the Green Book to

Continued on Third Page.